VIA ECF March 5, 2014

The Honorable Denise L. Cote United States District Court for the Southern District of New York 500 Pearl Street, Room 1610 New York, New York 10007-1312

Re: FHFA Actions, No. 11-cv-6189, et al. (DLC) (S.D.N.Y.)

Dear Judge Cote:

We write on behalf of FHFA regarding Defendants' failure to produce relevant non-privileged discovery materials. Below are brief descriptions of the disputes that FHFA raised in letters dated August 27 and November 8, 2013 (attached hereto as Exhibits A and B) which remain unresolved after multilateral meet and confers on February 13 and February 26, 2014. To the extent that Defendants do not withdraw privilege claims, FHFA requests that Defendants provide the documents underlying the log entries listed below for *in camera* review.

1. Business Purpose.
<u> </u>
See TVT Records v. Island De
Jam Music Group, 214 F.R.D. 143, 144 (S.D.N.Y. 2003).
Mere reference to a business function, however, without a description of the
nature of legal advice rendered or requested is insufficient to establish a claim of privilege
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With respect to documents falling within the below-listed
categories, Defendants have failed to satisfy their burden of establishing that a privilege applies:
Repurchase Demands.
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• Due Diligence.
• Due Duigence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> FHFA makes this request understanding that certain of its challenges may be similar to challenges made by Defendants to FHFA's log. FHFA attempted to reach resolution of these common issues with Defendants (for example, by coming to terms regarding treatment of draft documents sent to counsel for review and with respect to information provided to counsel to facilitate legal advice, but Defendants were unwilling to enter into such an agreement). Thus, to the extent that the Court orders production of types of FHFA documents, it should also order Defendants to produce similar types of documents.

privilege does not absolve Defendants of the responsibility of complying with Rule 26(b)(5), which requires the proponent of the privilege to describe the nature of the document or communication in a manner that will enable the other party to assess the claim. Defendants have failed to abide by this requirement.  4. Failure to Identify Attorney as Source or Recipient.	• Loan Pe	erformance or Counterparty Monitoring.
2. Third-Party Disclosures.  3. Bank Examiner.  Assertion of the bank examiner privilege does not absolve Defendants of the responsibility of complying with Rule 26(b)(5), which requires the proponent of the privilege to describe the nature of the document or communication in a manner that will enable the other party to assess the claim. Defendants have failed to abide by this requirement.  4. Failure to Identify Attorney as Source or Recipient.  See S.E.C. v. Beacon Hill Asset Mgmt.  LLC, 231 F.R.D. 134, 143 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (log must identify "the existence of an attorney-		
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		See S.E.C. v. Beacon Hill Asset Mgmt.

FHFA respectfully requests that the Court order Defendants to produce the documents referenced herein for *in camera* review and, as appropriate, compel Defendants to produce non-privileged documents, including similarly-situated documents cited in the attached exhibits.<sup>2</sup>

Respectfully submitted,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mindful of the Court's earlier guidance as to how the parties should raise privilege log disputes, FHFA has limited its privilege challenges to a small subset of representative entries for each of the remaining Defendants. *See* Ex. J, Feb 2, 2013 Conf. Tr., at 94.

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cc: All Counsel of Record